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**W**ANTED, a MARRIED COUPLE; man as Gardener, wife as Cook. Mr. McCULLOCH, Wynyard-square.

**W**ANTED, two **BLACK SMITHS**; also, a **LAD** accustomed to horses. **MRS. CULLOCK, Wynyard-square.**

**W**ANTED, a respectable Young Man, as good Plain **COOK.** **Mrs. KING, Weyman, 45, Upper William-street.**

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**W**ANTED, a **COOK** and **Laundress**, for Bathurst, two Servants of middle age—one as House and the

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**WANTED, a COOK and Landdress, and Housemaid—two sisters preferred. The HOME, 195, Castlereagh-street.**

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**WANTED**, one, two, or three plately furnished ROOMS, for a married couple. Address, stating terms, to M. G., HERALD Office.

**WANTED**, by a middle-aged MAN, a SITUATION as COACHMAN or GARDENER; first-class references given. Apply M. Q., Mr. Farrell, Hunter-street.

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**W**ANTED, a BRICKLAYER and PAPER-HANGER. W. REDMAN, top of Cut facing Sydney University.

**W**ANTED, a MAN as PORTER, and to drive horse and dray. Apply to LAURENCE DREGIN, wholesale grocer, George-street.

**W**ANTED, a BOY, as MESSENGER, and to make

**W**ANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply to Mrs. DAINTRY, Randwick; or 65, Elizabeth-street.

**W**ANTED, an active Female SERVANT—must wash and iron well. Mrs. PRIESTLY, 219, Sussex-street South.

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**WANTED, two FEMALE SERVANTS**, of unexceptionable character; high wages given. Apply at 10 o'clock, Friday morning, at Mr. W. T. FINNEY'S, 256, Pitt-street.

**WANTED**, by a gentleman and his wife, without encumbrance, a SITUATION of trust; can be highly recommended; and security if required. Address **M. E.,** HERALD Office.

**WANTED for Queensland, a LAD**, about fourteen,

**W**ANTED, a WATCHMAKER, for the country; a competent workman only need apply; must be single. For particulars apply at the Ship Hotel, Sussex-street.

**W**ANTED by a respectable Young Person, aged seventeen, with two years character, a SITUATION as Housemaid or General Servant, in a small family. Address B. 174, Castleham-street, near King-street.

**WANTED, A SITUATION,** in a wine and spirit Store; or as **WAREHOUSEMAN**; no objection to drive a horse and cart; 6 years' character. Apply **MICHELL**, news agent, Botany Road.

**WANTED, A MARRIED COUPLE,** without incumbrance, for Cook's River—the Man to drive a horse and cart, and the Woman as laundress, and to make themselves otherwise useful. Wynyard Hotel, Wynyard-square.

**WANTED Everybody to know that Mr. ROGERS** will appear at the **LAST TIME TO-NIGHT**, at the Theatre, at **KINGSLAND**.

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**WANTED, a GOVERNESS** for the country, capable of teaching a sound English education, with French, music, and drawing. References given and required. Apply from 9 to 1 o'clock on Monday, 7th instant, at COHEN'S Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

**WANTED,** by a respectable young man, a SITUATION, in the ironmongery business, as LIGHT PORTER, to call on customers, and pack, and understand the business. Care of F. Lister, draper and fancy dealer, 78 and 80, South Road Road.

**WANTED,** Married Couple—man Groom and Coachman, wife Cook and Laurence. Married Couple, man Indoor Servant, wife Cook and Laurence; an unattached Waiter and first-class Cook. Good wages to competent servants. Mrs. PAWSEY, 168, Pitt-street.

**WANTED,** for the country, a DRAPER'S ASSISTANT.

**W**ANTED who thoroughly understands the business; and a BOY as CASHIER. Good testimonials required. Apply to CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO. 440, George-street.

**W**ANTED, LAUNDRESS, for Government House; Cook and Laundress for Parliament, General Reserve, and Nurse, and Saloon. Overpaid for country—testimonials indispensable. C. EDWARDS and CO., Intelligence Office, King-street.

**W**AITING ENGAGEMENT, Surveyors' Men, Overlanders, Coachmen, Grooms, Drivers, Carters, and all other classes of men.

**Farm Labourers, &c. &c. ; Female Servants for Town and country. C. EDWARDS and CO., Intelligence Office, King-street.**

**WANTED, A SITUATION, in the Country, as**  
**STOREKEEPER or Book-keeper, by a young**  
**Man of twelve years colonial experience. Salary or the**  
**country, and much an object as the removal of his**  
**family to the country. Address 584, George-street, near**  
**Bathurst-street.**

**WANTED, A FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT,**  
**for the country. Must be a good, busy, and**

**16,000.**—Wanted, sixteen thousand large framed Store SHEEP, ages from 2½ to 5 years. Queensland stock preferred. Terms, cash. Address, stating price, &c., to EDWARD H. HERRING, Box, 216, Post Office, Sydney.



LIFE ASSURANCES are effected at English rates; and lives slightly diseased accepted on equitable terms. FIDELITY in situations of trust guaranteed at moderate premiums, from 20s. per cent. per annum upwards. By the combination of Life Assurance with Fidelity Guarantee, a very material reduction may be effected. Full particulars and forms of proposals of COOK and CO., Wynyard-square, agents for Sydney.

**L**ADIES' and GENTS' extra thin GOLOSHEES, just imported. BENJAMIN COCKS, 202, George-st.

**L**AURENCE'S Cheap Boot and Shoe Warehouse is  
795, George-street South, next to Christ Church.

ment, and that, therefore, in the event of a war between America and England, they would be very unwilling to supply men and money for the purpose,

constitutional Chamber is to see that the Executive can march, was fairly inaugurated. Rome, indeed,

vidence into the path of emancipation, 1861 can only be pronounced a year of great, though fitful, advance.



## NAVAL CRIME AND ITS ANTIDOTE.

There are some natures so intent upon wrongdoing, that all the means used for their correction will surely be wasted; and whenever symptoms of wild recklessness, or open defiant insubordination manifest themselves, the sooner the ship and the service are relieved from the pest the better. Punishment inflicted on men whose actions show them to be lost to all sense of duty in labour in vain; and the severe steps taken to correct them only have the effect of scandalizing the service unduly. Such men should be driven out of a service which is intended for honest respectable men, and which, but for such incorrigible and disgusting offenders, would be a happy one. The sentence of penal servitude, in all such cases, is the best calculated to serve the interests of the profession, and of society at large.

The brief sketch which we gave the other day, relative to certain ships in the Channel Fleet, has very nearly its parallel in the Mediterranean—the crime differing in its degree, and character, however. Several ships in the Mediterranean—We may instance the *Albatross* and *Melpomene*—have long been infested with expert London thieves. Officers and men have been robbed to a serious extent, in ways which seemed to partake of magic. Clothes, money, watches, trinkets, disappeared no one could fathom how; until at length the depredators, grown bold by impunity, laid themselves open to detection. The service will now be freed from these *Chevaliers d'Industrie*, and a new—perhaps not quite new—scene will be opened to them in the colonies. Their career will be checked, and pilfering will, for a time, cease.

But something more must be effected ere the lower decks of our ships are placed in a satisfactory state of discipline. A name only; and that not because men are not sufficiently punished, but because they are not properly looked after. Prevention is better than cure; but the means of prevention are inefficient. There are no longer experienced quarter-deck officers moving about, checking improper conduct, and exercising a wholesome restraint among the men. A master-at-arms, fit only for Greenwich, and four or five ship's corporals, are about as unequal to the preservation of order below in a first or second rate, as a score of policemen would be to keep the peace in the city of London.

An unscrupulous eye servant holding the situation of master-at-arms, and there are too many of them in the navy—can make enough money in the course of a few years to enable him to live like what he calls "a gentleman" for the rest of his days. He is bribed right and left, screens the scoundrels who can pay him, admits spirits which have paid toll, lends money, buys and sells, and does anything but the duty for which he is paid. Good conduct badges, with good conduct pay, if belonging to the old class, and a handsome pension awaits him, instead of meeting the fate which attends some of his pet customers.

Eighteen months ago the Admiralty set afloat, by way of experiment, a scheme for the establishment of naval police, instead of at once accepting the statements of some of the best officers in the service, and introducing at once a dash of body of smart, sharp, young men, calculated for the duty. The Admiralty wished to grope their way; and the result of this absurd mode of proceeding has been, that the Police of the Navy remains unimproved, if not positively worse than it ever was. An old master-at-arms, first-class, and four second-class ship's corporals; that, seven men to watch over 1,100. Ships of the second-rate have one ship's corporal less; while eighty-gun ships have but five in all. Some of these have new, others old, appointments. The master-at-arms is dignified in the new instructions as "Chief of the Police," but he is, after all, a master-at-arms, and is too often found wanting. The rate of pay is tolerably good to those who come under the new regulation, although, if there is no bribery, they are very far from being so rich as their predecessors under their old rate of pay.

The present establishment of police is manifestly too weak to be of much value. The Marlborough is allowed one master-at-arms, two first-class, and four second-class ship's corporals; that, seven men to watch over 1,100. Ships of the second-rate have one ship's corporal less; while eighty-gun ships have but five in all. Some of these have new, others old, appointments. The master-at-arms is dignified in the new instructions as "Chief of the Police," but he is, after all, a master-at-arms, and is too often found wanting. The rate of pay is tolerably good to those who come under the new regulation, although, if there is no bribery, they are very far from being so rich as their predecessors under their old rate of pay.

It is not likely, at least for many years to come, that there will be a sufficient supply of subalterns to admit of the employment of one or more master-at-arms on each ship; indeed, the refinements of the service are such that few in the present day would care to do what the mate of the lower deck was wont to do in bygone days. We must, therefore, seek a sufficient substitute; and no better has yet been devised than a well organized, independent body of police. The advantages accruing to our sea-ports on shore from the establishment of divisions of naval police have been proved very great; but if a body of men could be introduced into the navy to act in conjunction with the force on shore, thieves and bad characters would soon find out that the navy was no place for them.

Another and a simple kind might be resorted to as a great protection to the honest, and as a check to the thief and bad character; it is light. Already, ships are supplied with standard lamps, but not in sufficient number. There should not be one dark spot in a ship by night or by day. The cost of oil would be a small expenditure in comparison with the safeguard afforded by plenty of light.

But there is another antidote to crime the value of which was well known to old sea officers—it is rational indulgence. "All work and no play" does not suit the sailor or the marine, any more than it does schoolboys, or people on shore. Every opportunity should be seized to allow men to visit their families and friends. We noticed, last week, the neglect of not giving the crews of the *Edgar*, *Helo*, and *Trafalgar* leave while the ships were refitting. The latter ship remains in the harbour, and will probably winter there, yet the leave of the crew and the officers are no better off—limited to twenty-one days. Not only is the term limited by the Admiralty to "twenty-one days," but that period, through some evident misconception of the order, is reduced to ten and a half days. The reason assigned for this limitation is that the men are to have liberty to two watches, because he believes he is doing right, construed the twenty-one days to the crew in two watches to mean twenty-one days in all; whereas it is hardly to be supposed that with the ship lying idle at her moorings in harbour, the Admiralty really intended to restrict her stay to three weeks. We hope for a more liberal reading, and that officers and men, not only of the *Trafalgar*, but of other ships whose services at sea are not immediately required, may obtain

sufficiently long leave to enable them with comfort to visit their distant homes. As honey catches more flies than vinegar, so a little timely indulgence and prudent relaxation will generally have a better effect than harsh restrictions and severe punishments.

## QUACK DOCTORS.

We have been led to reflect on the marvellous audacity of quacks by the perusal of a little book which, under the singular title of the "Blood of the Aristocracy," has been advertised with the utmost prominence in the columns of the daily newspapers. We had hesitated much and long whether to notice this strange production, as we fear that we cannot do so without contributing to its author's purpose of gaining publicity at any cost. We should not wish to have to charge ourselves with having helped to send a single worshipper to this oracle, or with aiding in the remotest degree to enlarge the sale of the "antiseptic charcoal" which it is the ultimate object of the prophet to recommend. We certainly shall not publish the name of the address of the author of "a new, harmless, and successful system of medicine," nor would we assume the responsibility of recommending any reader to endeavour to discover them. It is, indeed, astonishing and humiliating to find that in this nineteenth century, after all that has been done, and much more that has been said, is still thought commercially prudent to give the public, or some portion of it, credit for the unfathomable ignorance and stupidity which can alone make the trade in these monstrous impositions profitable. We can only say that if this quack doctor gains by the publication of his book a fee from one single patient, or the sale of one single package of his nostrum, the most degrading superstitions of ancient or modern times are at this moment paralleled in London. We thought not much complaint of the mere assertion by him that he had a surprising cure wrought on sufferers in remote countries, upon whom the faculty had in vain exhausted all its skill. Quacks of no higher flight than this are common enough. But, in the book before us, we find not only falsehood but profanity. The most holy names and the most sublime truths—the teachings of apostles, prophets, and of Christ himself—are strangely jumbled up with disquisitions upon diet and drugs, the virtues of the antiseptic treatment, and the sagacity of a doctor who is "now connected with none of the erroneous schools of medicine," but has devoted himself to the crucifixion of the saving principles that men ought not to swallow pork, and that they ought to swallow charcoal. The advertisement of this curious compound of theology, physiology, and quackery first attracted our attention some months ago, and therefore it would seem to be only an ordinary feature of the age. The author of it is not one of those ministers of the power of darkness who are only active in seasons of confusion and distress, when men's faith in ordinary methods, and even in the goodness and the might of Providence, becomes disturbed. Yet we do not doubt that this one, as well as all the rest of the false prophets of our day, would gain confidence and grow more obtrusive from whatever there may have been that was dark and perilous in the recent position of England and of the world. It was under the alarm of war that Saul consulted the Witch of Endor, and it is always amid famine, pestilence, convulsions of nature, and the raging fury of human passions that impostors, whether in religion, in politics, or in medicine, find their golden opportunities.

Earthquakes the mountains tearing, And monarchs die despairing, What should they do? Rejoice! Rejoice! Rejoice!

But let us endeavour to trace the connection which the particular quack with whom we are dealing pretends to see between the law and the gospel and his own teaching. This last and greatest of all the prophets is emphatic in his denunciation of national and individual sin, and he calls upon a wicked world to repent and to take the antiseptic charcoal. He claims to possess a knowledge of everlasting truths of which mankind are ignorant, and he professes to write under an obligation to impart this knowledge. Religion and health, and the new dispensation, to be the same thing. "These generations who have lived nearest to God . . . are those who possess the best blood, and are therefore the aristocracy of the earth." He goes on to say that "formerly the blood of the old Tory families was the best blood, and from them came the best behaviour." These are the noble of the human race, and "had they been rightly taught"—that is to say, if they had heard of the virtues of antiseptic charcoal—they would have saved society from the prowlings of wolves of sordid minds. In another place, he says that true religion is the salvation of man and the redemption of his body from sin and the cause of health, and that health and disease. This religion includes all the sciences, both moral and physical, which have reference to man, "for the health of man's body and soul is included in religion." Having got thus far, it is easy to give what is called a moral sanction to precepts which might have been thought ritual. Men are exhorted to eat pure food and to observe the laws of their being, which are the laws of God. Among these laws, one of the most important is to abstain from pork, as from the flesh of an uncleanly feeding animal, as well as from crabs, lobsters, eels, shrimps, and even oysters, all of which kinds of fish are condemned on the same ground that they are unclean feeders. Perhaps the connection between cleanliness and godliness was never so clearly seen or so strongly insisted upon as by this writer. We really feel some doubt whether, after all, he is an impostor or an enthusiast. His earlier pages read like the genuine outpourings of a supposed successor of the prophets, and it is only towards the end of the book that he comes, as it were, to business, and dwells upon the merits of the "Acacia Charcoal, from Italy (Prepared by Electricity)," in the strain in which one is accustomed to hear quack medicines puffed in the columns of a country newspaper. There is a letter at the end, purporting to be written by General Sir John F. Fitzgerald, M.P., which classifies the author of the "Blood of the Aristocracy" as a quack. The mythical General, it appears, has derived more relief from the carbolic than from any medicine he has had before. Another gentleman had been under treatment of "Allopathy, Homoeopathy, and Hydropathy," all of which had failed completely; but he is now restored, and can hunt and follow his other pursuits. It strikes us that the great inventor of the antiseptic treatment speaks of allopathists and homoeopaths pretty much as Mr. Spurgeon does of the clergy of the Established Church. They mean well, may be to a certain extent right, and they may not be wholly useless in the absence of better men. It is admitted that ordinary practitioners do sometimes afford relief, but nevertheless the remedies which they apply are, to speak the truth, poisons. We should think

that the terms in which this book denounces druggists would be appreciated by the mob which lately rioted at Lisbon. "What is pharmacy? It is the Greek word, with an English termination, which is translated *withcraft* in both the Old and the New Testament. . . . In fact, it is the art of poisons." Greek and Latin lexicons are then quoted to show that *pharmakon* was a term of reproach, and that, "in fact, *pharmakon* would have been a *pharmakon* in the days of purity."

We should think that there will be few disciples of the doctrine which teaches that the oyster is an unclean fish. If it be so, all we can say is, that to judge from what we have observed at railway stations lately, the blood of the people of England must be at this moment in a state of extreme impurity. Barrels of oysters have been freely sent by Londoners to their country friends in forgetfulness that "out of the food the blood is formed, and out of the blood the brain is formed," and the ideas are produced from the brain. Unclean food corrupts the blood, and destroys the health at once of body and of soul; and the oyster is an unclean fish, for, says this author, "it will feed on drowned men." It will be no purpose that the senders of barrels of oysters may allege that the oysters which they send are daintily fattened for the London market, and that the carcass of a drowned man never came near their beds. This very argument has been refuted by the author in reference to pigs, and his reasoning must be quite as applicable to oysters. It may be urged, he says, that the pig (whose flesh, perhaps, the reader this morning ate at breakfast in the form of ham) was fed upon barley meal, and never was allowed to touch any sort of garbage or carrion in its life. This may be very true, but then the pig would have eaten garbage or carrion if it had happened to find any when it felt hungry. Therefore the pig is an uncleanly feeding creature, and those who eat its flesh feed themselves with its impurity, and its health at once, physical, intellectual, and moral. Limiting the author's facts, and applying to them his argument, we arrive at the same conclusion as regards the oyster. Now, between these two as to who eat pork and those who eat oysters, it is to be feared that the blood of England is getting corrupted at a truly lamentable rate, and the downfall of a nation given to such laudable excesses might be predicted with some approach to confidence.

"England, great and powerful England, now lives upon the character of the greatness and purity of her ancestors; but neither families nor nations can continually live upon the reputation of the virtue of their ancestors"—that is to say, if they indulge in a depraved diet for pork and oysters. The Jews, it would seem, are the only possible saviours of society; and Mr. Disraeli might, perhaps, lead the Tory party to some good purpose if he held the pure tradition of his fathers. All the woes of which the prophets speak are declared by their successor to be in store for the unclean feeders, among whom we are obliged to reckon every English man, woman, and child who has been keeping Christmas in the accustomed style. All have corrupted themselves, and have need of abstinence and acacia charcoal. The sin of our first parents is repeated by every host and hostess who offer ham sandwiches and oyster patties to their guests at an evening party. The rule of the body and soul forms an ingredient of lobster salad, and the humble luxury of tea and shrimps is as abominable as cannibalism. "Widespread is the corruption that is in the world through lust—through this unbridled desire to do and to eat all things forbidden." It is but a poor consolation to know that some other nations are as deeply corrupted as ourselves, and therefore that their decline and fall must be nearly contemporaneous with our own. The separation of the Northern and Southern States, and "the principles maintained by President Buchanan and others" may be expected to terminate in "licentiousness of the human race. The health of a people who invent an expression 'pork is lively,' must certainly be undergoing rapid, though unseen decline. The power of the United States will be shaken by the same cause which affects our own, and, therefore, should we ever unhappily find ourselves at war with them, we shall, in this respect, meet upon equal terms.—*Saturday Review*, January 25.

THE ADVANTAGE TO A COMMERCIAL COUNTRY OF A NON-COMMERCIAL GOVERNMENT.

(From the Economist, January 4.)

We remarked a fortnight ago on the blindness and vulgarity of the taste which is pleased by seeing the names of Peers and other great persons—who seldom know or can know anything of commercial business—on the board of direction of banking or mercantile companies. We write now to draw attention to an analogous but very different lesson—the great advantage which England derives from having a Government not entirely connected with commercial interests of any kind, and free from all the latest bias and embarrassing associations which commercial considerations introduce into the region of international politics. Nothing can be more striking than the teaching of recent events on this head. They show us, we believe, that it would be foolish and weak an act of deference to popular cries, if we were to permit men personally interested in commerce to take part in the government of the country, as it certainly is a foolish and weak act of deference to vulgar rank-vorship to permit titled men, with no commercial education, to take part in the government of commercial companies. It is well known that the late Count Cavour, directly he was summoned to join the administration of his country, sold every investment in Piedmontese stocks and commercial undertakings that he possessed, and so disinterested his mind of all the biasing interests which might have influenced his public policy, and unconsciously, his public policy. And while Italy continues to trust to statesmen who shall have one of the most important of our English securities against corrupt government.

Mr. White, the member for Brighton, has brought this subject very strongly before our mind. In a speech whose varying elements are rather curiously mingled, he has intimated that the aristocracy wish for war, because it will raise the price of corn; that the mercantile and working classes ought to fear it because it will diminish the consumption of tea and sugar; and, finally, that nations do not live by bread alone—not yet entirely by tea and sugar, patriotic devotion of their citizens. The charge against the aristocracy of corrupt motives for war is very explicit. He said, that "judging from what he saw in the public prints, it appeared that the landed interest were especially clamorous for war. Although the landed man had to pay two shillings in the pound income-tax, there were some of them who might yet hope for increased rent rolls from the war-prices of food, as was

the case during our long and fearful war with France." Now the remark which must occur to every one on this observation is, that if we have any reason to suspect the landed proprietors of wishing for war under the influence of the very light temptation of a possible advantage from the rise in the price of food, we have still more reason to be thankful that the commercial classes are not exposed to the really much stronger temptation of deciding on war and peace under the influence of considerations so closely and gravely affecting their interests. Even Mr. White may perhaps not be prepared to deny that, allowing for circumstances, the moral of Englishmen of all classes is much the same. If landowners are so liable to be swayed by motives of interest, and we do not deny that they are,—commercial men are surely as liable to be so swayed. And there is this important distinction between the two cases, that the effect of war upon commerce is far more immediate, profound, and liable to be overwhelming, than the effect of war upon agriculture, in a country ruled by free-trade principles and not liable to invasion. We know of few greater incidental merits of our English political practice than our Government's complete independence of direct commercial interests,—and this not only from the advantage resulting to the position of the Government, but quite as much from the advantage resulting to the commerce of the country itself. The present happens to be a crisis in which we can illustrate this advantage with especial force.

First, as to the advantage to the Government itself. Of course, we do not mean to say that the Government is not concerned, and deeply concerned, in the general commercial prosperity of the country, for of course its representative character sufficiently ensures that, but only that the Government stands in a far higher position than it could possibly do were it open to the disturbing influence of mercantile interests, or even to the imputation of such influences. There have been two classes of commercial interests very deeply affected by the prospect of war,—the general mercantile interests, which always suffer when the carrying trade is endangered, when prices rise, and all commercial adventures are contracted,—and the special cotton interests,—those of the manufacturers, which would gain greatly by the war and the breaking of the blockade,—and those of the brokers holding for a rise, which would lose as much by the same event. Now, we may do all our commercial classes the justice to say that they have not attempted to exercise any undue influence on the Government; that they have borne their respective risks with magnanimity and self-control, and shown themselves anxious only to see English equity vindicated. But it is one thing to say that they did not consciously admit personal wishes to bias them, and another to say that they had much power in their own hands at a great crisis they would not be unconsciously biased by such personal interests. Which of us, with all his own fortune and that of his nearest connections depending on war or peace, would venture to guarantee his own perfect impartiality? And if the Government were closely bound up with such interests, how could we hope to save it from the bias which they would give? How, at all events, could we hope to save it from the imputation of such a bias?

And either a real distortion of national equity under such influences, or the reputed position of interest, would alter the whole position of the Government, and indefinitely diminish its power to settle the matter with substantial equity. Were our Government, for instance, in close connection with general mercantile interests, it might either in reality be biased to too flexible and conciliating a policy,—or what would be almost as bad, it would be suspected of being so biased. In either case, its influence in this country would be diminished; its influence in this country would be diminished; public opinion would hamper its action; the American politicians would speculate on its weakness; we should have, in short, a Government without weight either at home or abroad, and the chance of war would be indefinitely increased.

If, on the other hand, the Government were bound up with the cotton manufacturers, the opposite set of temptations would ever present themselves or be attributed to it. It would be credited at Washington and at home with a wish for war, and, therefore, would be quite unable to act with the energy requisite to avoid war. In either case the Government would lose many of the distinctive merits of a government; and not only would England's name and influence suffer, but her failure in negotiation would be almost ensured.

Nor could we imagine any worse result, not only for the general interests of the English people, but for the special interests of English commerce. There is nothing that would hurt English commerce more than the wide persuasion, whether true or false, that the best way to influence England's political action would be to act upon the hopes and fears of her commercial classes. Suppose the impression were diffused that considerations of commercial advantage controlled our general policy, we should soon become liable to both insults and bribes that could not but lead to a general state of political insecurity,—the greatest of all evils to a commercial people. The mere reputation of preferring commercial gain to political honour would lead to indefinite commercial loss, by shaking the stability of our political position. We see the disadvantage of this state of things partially illustrated in the case of France. That Government, indeed, cannot be called in any sense a commercial Government. But the chronic condition of unstable equilibrium in which it always exists, makes it a matter of very great personal importance to the Emperor to promote commercial prosperity, and to avert at considerable sacrifice seasons of great commercial depression. Hence his notorious anxiety at present to break the blockade of the Southern cotton ports, which is a matter of far greater importance to the French Government than to the English Parliament. And this greater dependence of the French Government on commerce, instead of being an advantage to French commerce, is a disadvantage to it in ordinary times, because it adds one element of instability to the Government itself. It is known that mercantile causes may shake the Government of France. This adds a fresh danger to the many by which the Government is menaced. And hence even in tranquil times the commerce of France is not so prosperous, so even, so sure of the future, as the commerce of England. The very fact that a commercial crisis might shake the throne, renders the throne less secure, the confidence in it less complete, and, therefore, the commercial credit of the country less ample.

We may feel well assured, then, that not only for the interest of the country at large, but especially for the interest of its commerce, it is in the highest degree desirable that the Govern-

ment should stand high above the influence of commercial interests, or even the imputation of such interests.

## THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA.

[ALBANY, N.Y., April 2.] "The American crisis," has passed over for the present, the following article from the *Times* of 13th inst. will be read with unabated interest,—demonstrating, as it does, the determination of Great Britain to maintain her proud supremacy, by land and sea, by whomsoever, or in whatsoever manner, she may see proper, and as a result of a prompt and decisive action must be attributed, in a great measure, the speedy concession to the demand of the British Government for the surrender of the Southern commissioners. "This is almost as good as an evil omen." Yet old as it is, it would be difficult to find a better illustration of the truth of the saying that is looking at the present high state of organization and military efficiency of our army, as a result of which has sprung from the miserable collapse of all its departments in the Crimea. To prove this we need only glance for one moment at the method and accurate results of service (except cavalry) which we form a complete army now being rapidly brought forward for service in Canada. In 1854 the troops were huddled out to Gallipoli and Varna as fast as the steam could get together, and when landed almost left to their own devices, as they best could, which, as all the world knows now, was badly enough. In fact, so utterly was the British auxiliary force, as it was called, a regular army was the force in the Crimea, that with the increased military knowledge of the public now, they would refuse to consider it an army at all in the proper sense of the term, and regard it as what is called a "volunteer" force. As the *corps d'armee* which is preparing to leave our shores we see how all this is altered. It is not merely regiments of infantry and batteries of artillery—these have always been the main branches of the British little army, some 12,000 strong, and which when landed will be ready in all its branches to take the field at a day's notice. There are two battalions of Grenadier Guards, and two battalions of Fusilier Guards, 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion of 15th Foot, 1st Battalion of 16th Foot, 2nd Battalion of 16th Foot, the 90th Foot, and 2nd Battalion of the 17th. In addition to these five battalions of infantry, comprising 12,000 men, and 1250 men, are also going, with five batteries of heavy ordnance, for garrison and ci-devant duty, equally strongly manned. There are also, as we have said, two batteries of Royal Engineers, and an extra company of Royal Engineers for road and bridge making, and, if necessary, for hutting or superintending the erection of earthworks. In short, as we have said, the reinforcements which are to be sent to Canada constitute a regular army, a perfect little army, as well disciplined and equipped as any Power in Europe could send forth at so short a notice.

The various corps that have either actually embarked, or will be despatched as fast as means of transport can be provided for them, are the 1st Battalion of Grenadier Guards, 2nd Battalion of Fusilier Guards, 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion of 15th Foot, 1st Battalion of 16th Foot, 2nd Battalion of 16th Foot, the 90th Foot, and 2nd Battalion of the 17th. In addition to these five battalions of infantry, comprising 12,000 men, and 1250 men, are also going, with five batteries of heavy ordnance, for garrison and ci-devant duty, equally strongly manned. There are also, as we have said, two batteries of Royal Engineers, and an extra company of Royal Engineers for road and bridge making, and, if necessary, for hutting or superintending the erection of earthworks. In short, as we have said, the reinforcements which are to be sent to Canada constitute a regular army, a perfect little army, as well disciplined and equipped as any Power in Europe could send forth at so short a notice.

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and even greater facilities, for the people and Government of this colony (by far the most advanced and enterprising of all the lower provinces) have constructed an excellent railway across the State, and thus connected the Bay of Fundy with the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This runs from St. John to Shediac, a port some sixty miles nearer to Canada than Pictou, and, above all, it runs direct the whole way without a break of any kind. Considering the forty miles' march necessitated by the interval between Truro and Pictou, it is most probable that all the troops will be forwarded by this line as being the shortest and nearest to the places the men are destined for.

There are two regiments already at Halifax, the 62nd and 69th; but there is still ample barracks accommodation for two more. However, in the case of the troops being compelled to winter at Halifax and St. John's, instructions have already been sent out to prepare ample accommodation for them in the way of log huts. The skill and rapidity with which the lumberers erect these, and the almost inexhaustible stores of huge piles to be found in the forests of Nova Scotia, will make this bustling business a very simple one, even if a large army were sent to Halifax. As St. John's, the great centre of the timber trade of Canada, the work will be still easier, for behind the long line of sawmills which border the river St. John are stored sufficient planks and beams to hut half London. To both these towns the Government has already sent, and are despatching as fast as they can buy them up in any market, strong leather coats lined with fur, for the use of the troops as they arrive. Thus far, then, every precaution has been taken to warm the troops for the men, if they are obliged to winter, and warm clothing if the exigencies of the service should compel a march over the snow. If the weather is severe a Canadian—that is to say, in an Arctic sense, of course—will be sent to meet the troops up from the provinces to Canada. The same cause would operate with almost any force upon the enemy, though in case of war it would be attempted to be made to meet the troops up from the provinces to Canada. The same cause would operate with almost any force upon the enemy, though in case of war it would be attempted to be made to meet the troops up from the provinces to Canada.

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Laraine. All that pertains to the comic character comedy down to the raciest farce—Mr. Laraine is perhaps without a rival on the entire color stage. His comic ability is in "dressing up" his naïf, who has often been called "the funniest character in the world." His comedy is not only a comment, and a merry shout of laughter will be evoked by him as Mamma Twanky, the barlesque character, who is a "dressed up" woman. Laraine will be the musical comedian in "The Young Widow," and the petite comedy entitled *Scandal*.

FINCH COMPANY NO. 2.—In consequence of the thin attendance, the quarterly meeting of this company, advertised for the 25th inst., was postponed until the evening of Wednesday next, the 9th inst.

THE MELOPHONE VOLUNTEERS.—The *Melophone Herald* of the 25th inst. mentions that, at a meeting of the company, held on the previous afternoon, it was finally decided that the next concert should again take place at the Wertheim, from 7 to 9 o'clock, on the 16th April, to the 23rd inclusive. It was arranged to have race, athletic sports, rifle matches, and a prize contest. The members of the company were appointed to carry out the new programme.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 31st March, 1862.

Sir,—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., enclosing copies of two resolutions passed, on the previous day, by the committee of the Benevolent Society, intimating the intention of the said committee to call a meeting of the said society on the 1st of next month. This resolution is understood to have been agreed to with reference to former resolutions, and the letters addressed to you from this office on the subject of the said resolutions, and to be published effectively for the relief of the poor and infirm.

2. Mr. Cowper desires me, in reply, to express his regret that the committee of the said society are not publishing any notice on the subject of this correspondence. And he cannot but suppose that there is some misapprehension of a demand would not now be made, differing from an order previously advanced by the committee of the Benevolent Society.

3. The Colonial Secretary understands, from Mr. Deane's letter, that the committee of the said society have a reputation, with reference to the resolution passed on the 18th inst., that the probable receipts and expenditure of the society during the year might be estimated as follows:

I have, &c.,  
W. ELYARD.  
The Honorable GEORGE ALLEN, M.L.C., honorary secre-  
tary to the Benevolent Society.

favourable) is 3s. 9d. per ton, the winning bid being 3s. 10d. The explanation I think necessary so far as the competition is concerned is that it was to enable a correct idea to be formed of the matter in dispute. For the new pit Mr. Winslip proposed the price should be 4s., a ton, the winning bid being 3s. 10d. compared with the old price of 3s. 9d. a ton, as in the two collieries already named extra weight being demanded in consequence of being found in practice that 2400 lbs. will not, as the old price implied, yield a ton. Mr. Winslip refused to agree to the price proposed, or to the additional weight, and demanded 5s. a ton, where he asserted he established minimum price for the A. A. Company's pits. Mr. Winslip declining to agree to the new price, the meeting broke up. I would not yield, stated that he would let the mine lie fall, and proposed to them to leave the new vote of the ballot, and to go on balloting for the old price. One of the miners, however, who would not allow the ballot to proceed until the new pit was sited to their satisfaction, the parties remained long, and the meeting broke up. The new price was not adopted, and subsequently held by the miners, it was resolved they should at once adopt the course which I already reported, and go the matter stands. The new price was 4s. 10d. a ton, and the old 3s. 9d. a ton, but that Mr. Winslip added 1s. to the 4s. 10d. named in the first instance. Assuming statement to be correct—and I give it on authority—it would appear that unless the new price was adopted, the new pit would be a loss to the new pit nor even allow the old pits to be wrought to the full extent—conduct seemingly so unreasonable as to deprive them of all sympathy, even strike, and it is hard to say, but probably matters will end in it. It is hard to say, but probably strike; and it is much to be regretted that just as coal trade is returning into its old channels any should cause to raise a doubt as to the certainty

It is to be hoped such a catastrophe may be avoided. If the company and men cannot agree, it will perhaps be advisable to refer the matter in dispute to arbitration rather than resorting to means that only bring distress and ruin on all concerned.

Woolloombs—First innings, 77; second innings, 47; total, 124.

Brooke—First innings, 73; second innings, 47; total, 120.

Our men thus winning by eighteen runs. This is the maiden match of the club; and from the fact our team was not the strongest we could have played in the field, it sugests well for the club. A rough match is announced for Easter Monday.

The crops of the county of Lein are just fallen in much good towards softening the ground for plough; on the other hand, our roads are suffer from the effects of the late wet. About Millisle a tolerable supply of corn is looked for, although in abundance of wheat. The following are the prices: Wheat, from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d. Flour, 2s. 11s.

**ON LETT'S DIARY.**  
(From The Cornhill)

MINE is one of your No. 12 diaries, three shillings cloth boards; silk limp, gilt edges, three-and-six. French morocco, tuck ditto, four-and-six. I have two pages, ruled with faint lines for memoranda every week, and a ruled account at the end of every month.

nish," as they say, in '62, than in this moribund country." He said he was "not a religious man," but a better man in purse—in body and soul—than Amen, good sir, in all. Who is there so good-mind, body, or estate, but bettering won't sit upon him? He would have a Fate presiding over every year, if you will give me a little more of your titte, a better digestion, a better income, a better temper in '62 than you have bestowed in '61. It is your servant who will be the better for the change.—You stand up for the old, I know; but I am not alone, I acknowledge, is very old. The family say My good friend, who amongst us would not be better if he would give up some old habits? Yes, yes, I agree with you in that category. A habit at our time of life we don't like to give up. These habits, do we! It is ill to change. There is the old lace, slowly bedegowned, lissine, for example.

little slatternly—it is a good deal stained—it becoming—it smells of cigar smoke; but *always* do let the world call me idle and sloven. I love myself better than my neighbour's opinion. I live to please myself; not you, Mr. Dandy, with your supercilious airs. I am a philosopher. Perhaps I live in my skin and don't make any other use of it— We will pursue further this unsavoury metaphor; but with regard to some of your old habits, let us say—

1. The habit of being censorious, and speaking of your neighbours.

6. The habit of screwing meanly, when rich, chuckling over the saving of half-a-crown, when you are poisoning your friends and family with wine.

8. LADIES! The habit of running up bills the refineries, and swindling paterfamilias on house bills.

up and follow them, and yonder door will close  
you, and you will be no more seen. As I am  
cheerful mood, I will tell you a fine and true  
story of a doctor which I heard lately. About  
years since there was, in our or some other  
famous doctor, into whose consulting room

longer arrived here yesterday (Wednesday) been scouring the country about Jervis Bay rambone, but without success. It is expected Roger yet lurks about the camps in the Brundee and the Falls. I should not be surprised if he had taken a boat and







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Tables, chairs, carpets, pictures  
Iron bedsteads, dressing tables, washstands  
Glass and crockeryware  
Kitchen utensils and sundries.

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Grocery Stock  
Tea  
Sugars  
Oilmen's Stores  
Horse, Cart, and Harness. Also  
Household Furniture, &c.

To Grocers  
To Storekeepers  
To Furniture Buyers  
To Dealers

To the Trade generally.

For Auction Sale, on the Premises lately occupied by Philip Walsh, Farramatta-street, opposite Tooth's Brewery.

THURSDAY, the 3rd April.

**FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN** have received instructions to sell by public auction,

On the Freshman, ruffianlike-Brook, heavy occupied by Philip Walsh, grocer. THIS DAY, the 3rd April, at 11 o'clock prompt,

The entire stock of groceries

Oliver's stores

Tea

Sugar

Butter

Fancy tea canisters and boxes

Salt

Wax vestas

Sardines

Suica

Solid oils  
Weighing machine  
Scales and weights, &c., &c. Also,  
Horns, cart, and harness.

At 12 o'clock,  
Household furniture, viz.—  
64 octave cottage pianoforte, by Lambert and Co.  
Sofa, from Collard and Collard's  
Horsehair-covered chairs  
Horsehair-covered sofa, &c.  
Easy chair, morocco-covered spring seat  
Handsome pier glass, 36 x 24  
Engravings, vases  
1 table

Book case, with glass front  
Fender, fire iron, tapestry carpet, and rug, &c., &c.  
Terms, cash.

California Flour.  
612 Quarter-sacks  
354 Half ditto.  
California Barley.  
500 Bags.

For Auction Sale, FRIDAY AFTERNOON next, the 4th  
Instant  
Time, half-past 2 o'clock prompt.  
On Macnamara's Wharf, Windmill-street.  
To Millers

To Bakers  
To Brewers  
To Storekeepers, and others.  
On account of whom it may concern.  
Ex Avon, —, master, from San Francisco,  
Damaged by seawater.

**F**OTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from Messrs. F. McNamee and Co. to sell by public auction, at the Stores, Macnamara's Wharf, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON next, the 4th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt, the  
Ex Avon.  
612 quarter-sacks of California flour.  
Golden State.

354 half-sizes fine California flour.  
All more or less damaged by seawater. Also  
Sound,  
500 bags California barley.  
Yemas, cash.

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Preliminary Notice.  
Boats and Sheds.  
140 Trunks.  
New and Seasonable Goods.  
From the Celebrated Manufacturers  
Bostock and Co.  
Sims, Silverstar, and Co.

For Auction Sale, **WEDNESDAY** next, 9th instant.

**F**OTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction at that Rooms, 10, George-street, on **WEDNESDAY** next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

164 trunks boots and shoes, new and seasonable goods.

Further particulars will be duly advertised.

**Weekly Produce Sale, Railway Auction Depot, opposite Railway Gate, George-street South.**

**T**HOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at his New Depot, on **FRIDAY**, 4th April, Fat calves, lambs, pigs, and milch cows.

Poultry, bacon, cheese, butter, eggs, all kinds of colonial produce, and a lot of empty chaff bags,  
At 11 o'clock.  
At half past 12 o'clock.  
Horses, vehicles, harness, &c.  
At half-past 2 o'clock.  
N.B.—The auctioneer begs to remind intending purchasers, without respect to persons, that on and after this date no lots will be allowed to be taken away without the cash.  
Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.  
At the Homebush Sale Yards, on THURSDAY, 3rd April, at a quarter before 11 o'clock.

**THOMAS DAWSON** will sell by auction, as above,  
1300 prime fat wethers, from Mr. Bradley's flocks.

Postponement of Sale, from **WEDNESDAY** until  
**THURSDAY**, in consequence of non-arrival.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, on **THURSDAY**,  
at a quarter before 11 o'clock sharp.

**THOMAS DAWSON** is instructed by N.  
C. Phillips, Esq., to sell by auction, on  
**THIS DAY**, 3rd April at a quarter before 11 o'clock  
1300 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

Mr. Bradley's stallions for the last two years.

Postponement of Sale, from WEDNESDAY to THURSDAY.

Spruings Heffers, Mink Cows, Horses.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, on THURSDAY next, 3rd April, at 11 o'clock.

**T**HOMAS DAWSON is instructed by William Kaye, Esq., to sell by auction, as above, 30 head of first-class springing heifers and cows, with calves at foot, greater part broken to bull. Also, 20 head of horses, amongst which are some very fine heavy colts.

**M. R. WILLIAM TINDALL** has received instructions from **W. R. Blackman, Esq.**, to sell, at **Mr. J. H. Fallager's, THIS DAY, 3rd of April, at 12 o'clock,**  
160 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

**EDDIE and SULLIVAN** have received instructions from **Mr. E. Skewthorpe, Esq.**, to sell by auction, **THIS DAY, 3rd of April, at Mr. John Fallager's, at 12 o'clock,**  
360 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

**EDDIE and SULLIVAN** have received instructions from **Mr. E. Skewthorpe, Esq.**, to sell by auction, **THIS DAY, 3rd of April, at Mr. John Fallager's, at 12 o'clock,**  
360 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

**M**R. JOHN SHEA has received instructions to sell by auction, at **Memangle**, on **MONDAY, April 7th,** A Store, now doing a first-rate trade, with the whole of the stock. The store is beautifully situated, being close to the wharf carrying on at the Bridge. Also, four draught horses and harness, two spring cabs, household furniture, &c.

Terms at sale.  
Sale at 12 o'clock.  
P.S.—Parties treated with privacy.

in the Metropolitan and Court District Court, holden at

ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, plaintiff, and  
JOHN WARD, defendant.

**ON SATURDAY**, the twelfth day of April, 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued in this case, unless the sum of \$100,000, my office, at the Court District Court, Macquarie-street, all those freehold premises situate and being No. 215, in Kent-

street North, in the city of Sydney, consisting of a brick-built shop and dwelling-house, comprised by the defendant, with a stone outcrops and culley; and three houses in the rear, or so much thereof which the said defendant is seized of or entitled to, or which he can either at law or in Equity assign, or dispose of, will be sold by public auction.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1882.

GEORGE F. TAYLOR, registrar.

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